

26.6
EXHIBIT of the
Pratt Institute

at the *St. Louis*
Exposition

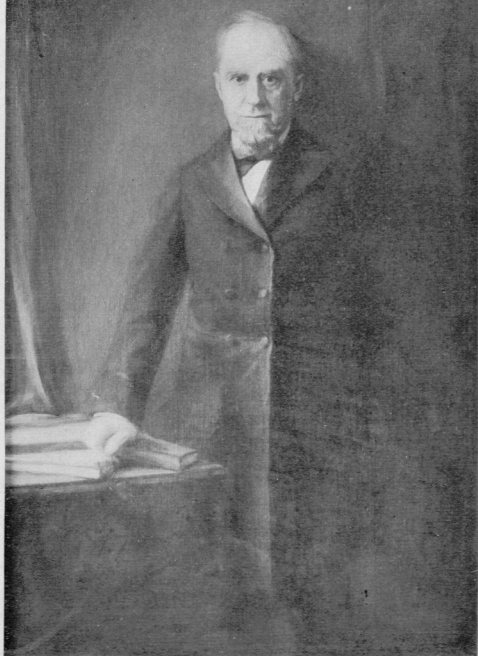
1904



CHARLES PRATT

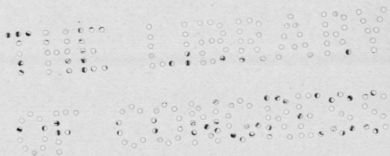
BORN OCT 2 1830
DIED MAY 4 1891

FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1887
THE PRATT INSTITUTE



THE FOUNDER

EXHIBIT of the
PRATT INSTITUTE
" at the *St. Louis*
Exposition
1904



PRATT INSTITUTE
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Board of Trustees

CHARLES M. PRATT, *President*

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary and Treasurer*

GEORGE D. PRATT

JOHN T. PRATT

HERBERT L. PRATT

HAROLD I. PRATT

WD 7501
B8 P62
1904

The Institute Faculty

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Chairman*

<i>High School</i>	.	GEORGE P. HITCHCOCK
<i>Fine and Applied Arts</i>		WALTER S. PERRY
<i>Domestic Art</i>	.	JULIA K. McDUGALL
<i>Domestic Science</i>	.	EDITH GREER
<i>Science and Technology</i>		ARTHUR L. WILLISTON
<i>Kindergarten</i>	.	ALICE E. FITTS
<i>Library School</i>		MARY W. PLUMMER
<i>Registrar</i>		CAROLINE B. WEEKS

26-6

70

JAN 10 1905
D. of D.

26-6
26-6
Pratt

Exhibit of Pratt Institute
at the
St. Louis Exposition

THIS exhibit is planned to show by charts, photographs, and typical examples of students' work, the scope and character of the instruction given at Pratt Institute.

In the middle of the exhibit space and above the central cases are six sections of *winged frames* containing a description of the character of the work, outlines of the courses of study, statements showing the methods and sequence followed in the presentation of the subject matter, and illustrative material in the form of photographs, diagrams, drawings and tabulated statistics. These frames are numbered and apportioned as follows:

Exhibit of Pratt Institute

1. General Library, and Kindergarten.
2. Normal Domestic Art and Domestic Science.
3. Technical Domestic Art and Domestic Science.
4. Science and Technology.
5. Science and Technology and High School.
6. Fine Arts and Normal Kindergarten.

Below the winged frames are two *central cases* holding examples of work which illustrate the course in handwork and manual training for the primary and grammar grades given to the students who are fitting themselves to become teachers of these subjects. This exhibit is supplemented, on the one side, by the horizontal case containing the work given the kindergarten training classes, and, on the other, by the work given in the Institute High School.

The *wall frames* and the two *aisle cases* show in as attractive a way as possible various practical problems worked out by the students in the several departments.

At the St. Louis Exposition

The *horizontal cases*, labeled Applied Art, High School, Science, Library, and Library School, Kindergarten, and Domestic Science, and the *large upright case* at the back of the room illustrate by typical work the courses of study offered by the departments of Fine and Applied Art, Domestic Art, Domestic Science, Science and Technology, Kindergartens, High School, and Library School. These courses are more fully illustrated by the portfolios and notebooks shown in the drawers under the horizontal cases.

Photographs of the buildings, classes, work-shops, and laboratories are hung above the horizontal cases for the purpose of giving interesting and suggestive facts as to the activity of the Institute.

The *frieze* about the top of the room and the exhibit in the *art annex*, across the aisle from the main exhibit, show typical work of the Department of Fine and Applied Arts.

Exhibit of Pratt Institute

The annex is divided into five sections, as follows:

Illustration

Life and Portrait Work

Still Life

Pure and Applied Design

Architecture and Interior Decoration

Pratt Institute

Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRATT INSTITUTE was established to promote industrial education. It encourages the application of art and science to industry. The majority of its courses are technical in character, but manual training is given in its High School for its educational value, and normal training is given in four departments for the purpose of extending the influence and ideals of the Institute.

Pratt
Institute

The Institute, which is in Brooklyn, New York, was founded and endowed by Charles Pratt, a prominent manufacturer interested in education.

How Pratt
Institute Came
to Be

Mr. Pratt was a self-made man,—intelligent, industrious, and unselfish. He had no formal school training after

Exhibit of Pratt Institute

he was fourteen years of age, but he was a careful student of men and conditions and a thoughtful reader of good books.

He was a man of power, and his power came from "keen concentration, coupled with a devout consecration of all he had."

Success brought no change in his mental attitude toward his fellows: it merely gave him the means to provide for them some of the opportunities which, under the greatest difficulties, he had secured for himself.

In planning Pratt Institute, Mr. Pratt was inspired and guided by his own personal experience. He

The Founder's
Ideals and
Plans made it a school where young men and young women, situated as he had been, could have the chance that he had never had; and, because he knew what they needed and why the average school fails to give it, he planned with an insight and a foresight that challenge admiration.

At the St. Louis Exposition

He developed a very simple pedagogic creed, which, briefly stated, is this:

Show men *how* to do something, and insist that they do it as well, as honestly, as economically, and as beautifully as it can be done; a rule to cover the conduct of all practical work.

Show men *why* certain definite combinations of effort and material secure certain definite results; and insist that they grasp these simple fundamental principles and apply them for themselves; a rule to cover the conduct of all scientific and theoretical work that underlies the practical work.

While Mr. Pratt never lost sight of the value of machinery in the industrial world, he put his especial emphasis upon the value of the workman in whose development he believed the hope of the future was to be found. Back of every piece of machinery, he saw

The Founder's
Interest in the
Student

Exhibit of Pratt Institute



Members of the Class in Illustration
Sketching from a Model

At the St. Louis Exposition



A Class in Clay-modeling

Exhibit of Pratt Institute



Dressmaking Students at Work on a Problem
in Draughting

At the St. Louis Exposition

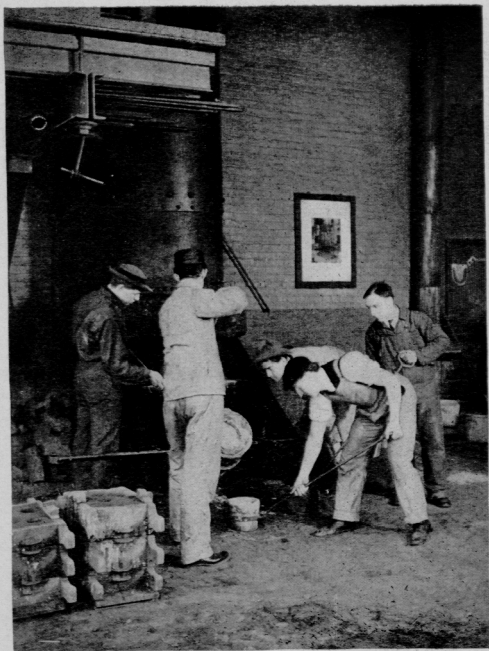


A Class in Cookery



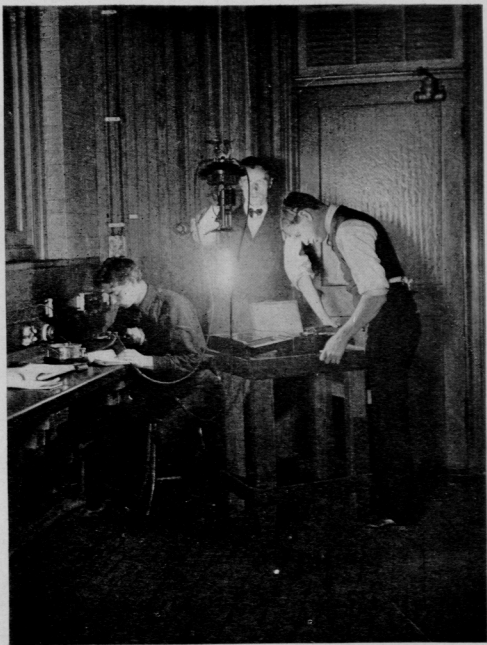
A Group of Institute Buildings: the Main Building, the Library, and the High School

Exhibit of Pratt Institute



Science and Technology Students at Work
in the Foundry

At the St. Louis Exposition



Students in the Course in Applied Electricity
Making a Lamp Test

Exhibit of Pratt Institute



A Group of Normal Students Starting a Problem
in Elementary Handwork

At the St. Louis Exposition



The Children in the Settlement Kindergarten

Exhibit of Pratt Institute

the man who designed it; the mechanic who made it, and even the operator who tended it. He wanted the Institute to reach and to help these workers, and he planned to have the courses conducted in such a way as to give to the students definite practical skill along some one line of work, and to reveal to them the possibilities for development, service, and culture offered by the most commonplace tasks.

The Institute opened in 1887 with 12 students; its enrollment reached 3,485 students, in 1903; and, during these sixteen years, it has given training to 50,625 individuals.

The buildings of the Institute are seven in number,—the Main Building, the Science and Technology Building, the Electrical Building, the High School, the Kindergarten House, the Library, and the Gymnasium. They have a total floor space of over 175,000 square feet and, in addition to reading rooms,

At the St. Louis Exposition

reference rooms, lecture rooms, and recitation rooms, contain 4 chemical laboratories; 3 biological laboratories; 4 physical laboratories; 4 drafting rooms; 17 studios; 4 work-rooms for instruction in wood-carving, clay-modeling, and ornamental metal work; 11 rooms for work in sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, and millinery; 3 laboratory kitchens, a dining room, and a laundry; an electrical testing room; 4 electrical, steam, and strength of material laboratories; 2 large shops for carpentry and wood-working; a foundry, a blacksmith-shop, and a machine-shop; and 2 rooms for instruction in plumbing.

The Institute
Buildings

The shops and laboratories are planned for divisions of twenty-four students and are equipped with sufficient apparatus to insure efficient work.

The gymnasium instruction is supplemented by the opportunity for outdoor exercise offered by four

Exhibit of Pratt Institute

tennis courts, a running track, and basket-ball and hand-ball courts.

The Institute endowment funds amount to \$2,500,000.00, and the buildings and grounds are valued at

Endowment \$1,235,000.00. The ex-
and Expenses pense of operating the
Institute, last year, was
\$252,327.62; the income from tui-
tions was \$82,208.84, leaving a bal-
ance of \$170,118.78, which was
made up by the income from the
endowment fund and by several
special contributions.

Classification of Work The instruction that
is offered by the In-
stitute may be classi-
fied as follows:

Industrial and Art Education for
Men and Women;

Special Education for Teachers;

Preparatory Education for Boys
and Girls;

Department of Libraries.

At the St. Louis Exposition

Industrial and Art Education for Men and Women

(Day and Evening Classes)

THIS represents the principal work of the Institute both as to amount and as to the emphasis placed upon it by the founder. It covers the well-known work of its Art School; its work for women in the technical courses in Domestic Art and Domestic Science; and its work for men in Science and Technology.

The evening classes are for men and women employed during the day. All the trade work is given at night.

DAY COURSES

Architecture

Design

General Art

Chasing, Jewelry and

Die-sinking

Sewing

Dressmaking

Millinery

Costume Design

Embroidery

Courses in Domestic

Science for

Dietitians

Matrons,

Housekeepers,

Probationary Nurses

and Homemakers

Exhibit of Pratt Institute

DAY COURSES—(Continued)

Cookery	Applied Electricity
Serving	Machinshop Practice
Laundry Work	Industrial Chemistry
Steam and Machine Design	(To be organized September, 1905)

EVENING CLASSES

Freehand Drawing	Cookery
Life Drawing	Serving
Design	Laundry Work
Architectural Drawing	Physics
Wood-carving	Chemistry
Chasing, Jewelry and Die-sinking	Applied Electricity
Clay and Wax Modeling	Mechanical Drawing
Sewing	Mechanism
Dressmaking	Steam and Steam Engine
Millinery	Strength of Materials
Costume Design	Carpentry
Basketry	Machine Work
	Plumbing

At the St. Louis Exposition

Special Education for Teachers

(Day Courses)

Model Kindergarten, and Saturday Classes
for School-boys and School-girls

THIS work includes courses for the preparation of kindergartners, teachers of domestic art and of domestic science, and teachers of art and of art and manual training.

The Saturday classes for school-boys and school-girls, the classes at the Astral Settlement House, supported by the Institute students,—and the classes at the city missions and settlements give opportunity to all these students to teach under the direction and criticism of their instructors. The Institute has a model kindergarten connected with its training class, and the kindergartners practice in the kindergartens supported by the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society.

Exhibit of Pratt Institute

Last year the Institute enrolled 275 students in these normal courses and 376 children in the Saturday classes in hand-work, sewing, cookery, drawing, and manual training, and in the Institute Kindergarten. The normal students taught last year 2,716 children.

Through these courses the Institute has done much to influence the character of primary and secondary education in this country, as well as the type of manual training, applied science, and art instruction given in the public and private schools.

COURSES

Normal Art
Normal Art and Manual Training
Normal Domestic Art
Normal Domestic Science
Normal Kindergarten

MODEL AND PRACTICE WORK

Model Kindergarten
Supplementary Classes for School
Children in:—

Drawing	Sewing
Manual Training	Embroidery
Elementary Handwork	Cookery

At the St. Louis Exposition

Preparatory Education for Boys and Girls

THE Institute will discontinue, in 1905, a four-year high school course for boys and girls, which, it feels, has already fulfilled its purpose. The aim of this course was to demonstrate the educational value of manual training. There were enrolled in this course last year 256 pupils.

Department of Libraries

THE Institute maintains a free public library of 77,126 volumes, with reading room, reference rooms, and children's room. There is also a Library School, offering two one-year courses for the training of librarians.

Enrollment

THE enrollment for the year 1902-1903,—the last year for which there is a complete record

Exhibit of Pratt Institute

at the time that this handbook goes to press,—shows the following distribution:

INDUSTRIAL AND ART EDUCATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Day students	1,262	
Evening students	966	
	—	2,228

SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR TEACHERS

Normal students	275	
Kindergarten and Saturday classes	376	
	—	651

PREPARATORY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Day students	256	
	—	256

LIBRARY SCHOOL

Day students	26	
	—	26
Students doing special work not counted in the above divisions	324	
	—	324

Total enrollment	3,485
------------------	-------

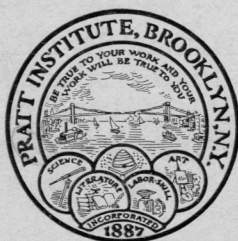
Persons wishing to visit the Institute are asked, as far as possible, to make an appointment for some

At the St. Louis Exposition

definite time, stating, when they write for the appointment, the kind of work in which they are especially interested. Any further information regarding Pratt Institute and the courses of study may be obtained upon application to

FREDERIC B. PRATT,

Pratt Institute,
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Arranged and Printed at
The Cheltenham Press
New York